

# MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them  
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
**MANQUELLER**. *n. f.* [man and cpeilan, Saxon.] A murderer;  
a mankiller; a manslaughterer.  
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler  
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*  
**MANSE**. *n. f.* [*manse*, Latin.] A parsonage house.  
**MANSTON**. *n. f.* [*manstion*, Latin.]  
1. Place of residence; abode; house.  
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within  
you, which being defended from heaven, could not else-  
where pick out so sweet a *manstion*. *Sidney.*  
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some  
king should build his *manstion*-house by the model of Solo-  
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His *manstion*, and his titles in a place,  
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakep.*  
Thy *manstion* wants thee, Adam, rise  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.  
A *manstion* is provided thee; more fair  
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,  
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*  
2. Residence; abode.  
These poets near our princes sleep,  
And in one grave their *manstions* keep. *Denham.*  
**MANSLAUGHTER**. *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]  
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.  
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*  
*slaughter* and bold bawdry.  
To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
*Manlaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch  
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without  
fault, though without malice.  
**MANSLAYER**. *n. f.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has  
killed another.  
Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*  
**MANSUETE**. *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-  
rocious; not wild.  
This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for  
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-  
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*  
**MANSUETUDE**. *n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.]  
Tamefulness; gentleness.  
The angry lion did present his paw,  
Which by content was given to *mansuetude*;  
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*  
**MANTEL**. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-  
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-  
fies a cloak.  
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*  
within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chim-  
nies. *Watson's Architecture.*  
If you break any china on the *mantel-tree* or cabinet, gather  
up the fragments. *Swift.*  
**MANTELET**. *n. f.* [*manlelet*, French.]  
1. A small cloak worn by women.  
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of  
pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three  
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of  
almost six feet: they are generally cas'd with tin, and set  
upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven be-  
fore the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from  
the enemy's small-shot: there are other *mantellets* covered on  
the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls  
of a town or castle. *Harris.*  
**MANTIGER**. *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or ba-  
boon.  
Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-  
tapas's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-  
micking *mantiger*. *Arbut. and Pope.*  
**MANTLE**. *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or gar-  
ment thrown over the rest of the dress.  
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantles*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The day begins to break, and night is fled,  
Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakespeare.*  
Their actions were covered and disguised with *mantles*,  
very useful in times of disorder, of religion and justice.  
*Hayward's Edward VI.*  
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of  
water green fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with  
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

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Before the heav'n thou wert, and at the voice  
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest  
The rising world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*  
By which the beauty of the earth appears,  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*  
Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-  
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*  
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
A filken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,  
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*  
A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,  
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,  
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*  
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover;  
to disguise.  
As the morning steals upon the night,  
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses  
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
I left them  
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this  
word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the ex-  
pansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her  
wings like a *mantle*.]  
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.  
The swan with arch'd neck,  
Between her white wings *mantling*, tows  
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
2. To joy; to revel.  
My frail fancy fed with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;  
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might  
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*  
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.  
The pair that clad  
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast  
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,  
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*  
You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,  
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head.  
He with the Nais went to dwell,  
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove;  
And where his mazy waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*  
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.  
There are a sort of men, whose viages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;  
And do a wilful stillness entertain,  
With purpose to be drest in an opinion  
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*  
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 46.*  
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horat.*  
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.  
When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*  
**MAN'TUA**. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]  
A lady's gown.  
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pin'd awry,  
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*  
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's  
lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*  
**MAN'TUAMAKER**. *n. f.* [*mantua* and maker.] One who makes  
gowns for women.  
By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most  
fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**MAN'UAL**. *adj.* [*manuallis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]  
1. Performed by the hand.  
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of  
*manual* operations, can never attain to that perfection which  
is its object. *Dryden's Duffresney.*  
2. Used

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2. Used by the hand.  
The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury; to  
procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*  
**MAN'UAL**. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the  
hand.  
This *manual* of laws, stiled the confessor's laws, contains  
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*  
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the  
devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices  
allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to  
have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillington.*  
**MAN'UAL**. *adj.* [*manubias*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken  
in war. *Dish.*  
**MAN'UBRIUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.  
Though the ficker move easily enough up and down in  
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*  
*brium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to  
move it. *Boyle.*  
**MAN'UDUCTION**. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the  
hand.  
We find no open track, or constant *manuduction*, in this  
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-  
dent from the constant steadiness and regularity of their mo-  
tion. *Glanville.*  
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing  
the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the  
malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermons.*  
**MANUFACTURE**. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,  
French.]  
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.  
2. Any thing made by art.  
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,  
The *manufacture* mads the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*  
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the  
*manufacture* of the country. *Addison on Italy.*  
To **MANUFACTURE**. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make  
by art and labour; to form by workmanship.  
**MANUFACTURER**. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturist*,  
Lat.] A workman; an artificer.  
In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of va-  
rious kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of  
composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*  
To **MANUMIT**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to  
dismiss from slavery.  
A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the  
whole cattle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compas-  
sion of certain *manumitted* slaves. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
He presents  
To thee renown'd for piety and force,  
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchless horde. *Waller.*  
**MANUMISSION**. *n. f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The  
act of giving liberty to slaves.  
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-  
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol  
of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
To **MANUMIT**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from  
slavery.  
Help to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudge-  
ries to vice, under which those remain who live without  
God. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow  
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**MANURABLE**. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.  
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every  
manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**MANURANCE**. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.  
An obsolete word, worthy of revival.  
Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet  
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-  
ning abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly de-  
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
To **MANURE**. *v. a.* [*manuover*, French.]  
1. To cultivate by manual labour.  
They mock our scant *manuring*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Mil.*  
2. To dung; to fatten with composts.  
Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea  
to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*  
Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,  
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate  
*Manure* the fields of Theffaly, while we  
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato.*  
**MANURE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;  
dung or compost to fatten land.  
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,  
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**MANUREMENT**. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-  
ment.  
The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before  
the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould  
will bear. *Wotton on Education.*  
**MANURER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a  
husbandman.  
**MANUSCRIPT**. *n. f.* [*manuscript*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A  
book written, not printed.  
A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-  
bick, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of  
Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the  
jesuits. *Wotton.*  
Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and  
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*  
**MAN'Y**. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [manig, Saxon.]  
1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.  
Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, flew many  
of us. *Judg. xvi. 24.*  
When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which  
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to  
their multitude. *Di. by on the Soul.*  
The apostles never give the least directions to Christians  
to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the  
many differences which, in those times, happened among  
them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. Marking number indefinite.  
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,  
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*  
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.  
They come to vie power and exence with those that are  
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**MAN'Y**. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its  
frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mane-  
geo, manezgo, manizego, manigo, manizu, manio, man-  
nu, manyzgo, manezgo, manizu, manize, manigo, man-  
nezeo, menego, menegu, menizego, menigo, menizu, me-  
nio, menu.]  
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.  
After him the rascal *many* ran,  
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause  
Didst thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakep.*  
I had a purpose now  
To lead our *many* to the holy land;  
Left rest and lying still might make them look  
Too near into my state. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakespeare.*  
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven,  
but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*  
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,  
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride. *Dryd.*  
He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment  
of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find  
that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison's Frecholder.*  
2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a  
substantive.  
Thou art a collop of my flesh,  
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*  
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not  
without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*  
*Many* a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and  
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*  
3. *Many* is used much in composition.  
**MANYCOLOURED**. *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many co-  
lours.  
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er  
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakep. Tempest.*  
He hears not me, but on the other side  
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spy'd,  
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*  
The hoary majesty of spades appears;  
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*  
**MANYCORNERED**. *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having  
many corners.  
Search those *manycorner'd* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*  
**MANYHEADED**. *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.  
Some of the wiser feeling that a popular licence is indeed  
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mus-  
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*  
The proud Ducfa came  
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*  
The